As a concise and well-balanced introduction to these wider aspects of surface anatomy, Prof. Gaupp's most admirable little brochure deserves to be read by every student of art and medicine; and it is to be hoped that the kind of teaching his book supplies will soon become available in all schools of true art.

In Manchester during the last four years we have had an excellent demonstration of the strikingly beneficial results that can accrue to the student of art when anatomy is taught by an adequately trained teacher with the facilities which a dissecting-room affords.

At a moment when the constitution of the provincial schools of art in this country is in the melting-pot, and new alliances are being discussed with local universities, it is important to emphasise the benefits of such a working association between a school of art and a school of medicine, which will be useful to both.

G. ELLIOT SMITH.

NOTES.

DR. H. BRERETON BAKER, F.R.S., has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Thorpe, F.R.S., as professor of chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, at the end of the present session.

MLLE. E. CHANDON has been appointed assistant astronomer at Paris Observatory.

THE widow of the late Prof. Hitzig has given 84,000 marks to the Prussian Academy of Sciences for the encouragement of researches on the brain.

IN reply to a question relating to the protection of ancient buildings and other historic monuments, asked in the House of Commons on March 6, the Prime Minister announced that the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Office of Works proposes to introduce at an early date a Bill dealing with the question of the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings.

THE death is reported, in his fifty-second year, of Dr. Charles Robert Sanger, assistant professor of chemistry at Harvard University from 1899 to 1903, and full professor since the latter date. Before his call to Harvard he occupied the chair of chemistry at the United States Naval Academy and at Washington University, St. Louis, successively. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft.

PROF. HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES, says *Science*, has bequeathed to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University 200*l*. for the library and all his prehistoric and archæological objects, and his books and pamphlets relating to such subjects. To the Boston Society of Natural History is given his fossils, minerals, and other objects of natural history. To Harvard College is given Mr. Haynes's Etruscan, Greek, and Roman vases, and his ancient coins and medals. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is to receive his Egyptian antiquities.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell described some New Zealand volcanoes, and treated of recent volcanic activity in the central and northern parts of the North Island, and among the islands in the Bay of Plenty. The great eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886 was treated exhaustively, and the present topography of the mountain as the result of twenty-five years' erosion on the material piled up in the course of the eruption was shown. The other volcanic regions were similarly dealt with.

THE Biological Survey of the U.S. Agricultural Department has secured the cooperation of the National Zoological Park in experiments in breeding mink for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of rearing them in captivity for commercial purposes. This has never been attempted by the Government heretofore, but it is hoped that by the combined efforts of the two organisations something of practical importance can be accomplished. The main object in view is to secure data relative to the best methods of rearing mink for their fur, especially as to details of housing, feeding, mating, and caring for them.

A REUTER message from Calcutta reports that in the Legislative Council on March 8 Sir S. Harcourt Butler opposed a motion (which was afterwards withdrawn) to abolish the office of Director-General of Archæology, and said that the Government is determined to carry forward Lord Curzon's archæological work. The Government of India, he stated, contemplates increased expenditure, an increased establishment, an improvement in the production and circulation of publications, and especially the training of Indians for research and other work. Part of the scheme is the absorption of the Director-General in the Research Institute.

As statements have been published from time to time relating to the transmission of tuberculosis through the use of telephones, and especially of those in public call offices, the Postmaster-General has had the matter thoroughly investigated by Dr. Spitta, of St. George's Hospital. He has just issued a statement, in the course of which it is remarked that the final report which has now been received from Dr. Spitta shows that the results have been entirely negative. Dr. Spitta is of opinion, in view of the whole course of the experimental work, "that the transmission of tuberculosis through the medium of the telephone mouthpiece is practically impossible." These results are supported by an independent inquiry initiated some time ago by the American Government as to the condition of public telephones in the United States. They fully confirm the results of work carried out by Dr. Klein, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1905, at the instance of Dr. Collingridge, the City Medical Officer of Health, who caused a number of telephones in use at call offices of the National Telephone Company to be removed for bacteriological examination.

A PROVISIONAL programme of the first International Eugenics Congress, to be held at the University of London on July 24–30, has been issued. The general heads under which the subjects to be discussed at the

Congress will be grouped are:—the bearing upon eugenics of (*a*) biological research, (*b*) sociological and historical research, (*c*) legislation and social customs; and the consideration of the practical applications of eugenic principles. An exhibition is being arranged which will include charts, pedigrees, photographs, and specimens illustrative of heredity, especially in man; relics of Charles Darwin, Francis Galton, and Gregor Mendel; and portraits of notable workers. Major Leonard Darwin is to be the president of the Congress. Particulars may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mrs. Gotto, 6 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

A SMALL committee has recently been formed in Manchester, with Mr. R. H. Clayton as chairman and Mr. W. F. A. Ermen as secretary, the object of which is to further the movement for the purification of the atmosphere from coal smoke. The committee has sent circulars to scientific and other societies in Manchester asking them to appoint delegates to a meeting, at which arrangements are to be made for a deputation to go before the City Council. This deputation will urge the council to inaugurate a separate and independent department with a committee formed from the various existing departments of the Corporation which are affected directly or indirectly by smoke, with co-opted representatives of various societies. The duty of this department would be to study the various sources of pollution, and to investigate the possible applications of existing or new methods which might be adopted for the prevention of the present pollution.

FROM the *Rendiconti del R. Istituto Lombardo* we learn that a prize offered by the late Dr. Cagnola for "a well-proved discovery on the directing of flying balloons" has been unawarded. A reference to the issues of previous years shows that the same result has occurred practically without exception during the whole period in which aërial navigation has made the greatest progress. There have been recently numerous discoveries on the directing of flying balloons, which have been well proved by the performance of long-distance flights, and this prize has played no part in their successful development. In view of the fact that it was founded long before the days when aërial navigation became an accomplished fact, it should be evident that the title of the prize is sufficiently elastic to cover such developments as improvements in motors and propellers, even when tested by such methods as are employed successfully in our own National Physical Laboratory.

IT is with sincere regret that we learn of the death of Mr. A. E. Hodgson, senior assistant at the Natal Observatory, which took place at Durban on February 11. Born at Leeds in 1880, Mr. Hodgson was trained at the Royal College of Science, London, where he afterwards became a demonstrator in astrophysics, and later joined the staff of the Solar Physics Observatory under Sir Norman Lockyer. In 1903 he accepted a post as assistant under Mr. Nevill at the Natal Observatory, subsequently becoming senior assistant. Here he performed the routine duties of the time service, &c., and also made observations of comets, putting into all his work a whole-hearted enthusiasm which was ever characteristic of him. According to an appreciation appearing in *The Natal Mercury*, Mr. Hodgson, had he lived, would probably have been placed in sole charge of the observatory on the retirement of Mr. Nevill. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Physical Societies, and his early death will be a great loss to those who enjoyed his friendship, both in Natal and in this country. The funeral took place at Durban on February 12.

THE arrangements in connection with the Optical Convention which is to be held during six days in the last fortnight of June this year are making satisfactory progress. The Board of Education has consented to provide space for the exhibition forming part of the Convention in the Science Museum at South Kensington. The guarantee fund has reached 1055*l.*, and active steps are being taken to ensure the success of the Convention. An exhibition and catalogue committee has been constituted, and is subdivided into twenty-four sections. A committee upon papers has been appointed, and it is expected that the result of their labours will be the publication after the meetings of a valuable volume of Proceedings. Prof. S. P. Thompson, F.R.S., is the president of the Convention, and the list of vice-presidents includes the names of many distinguished physicists and astronomers. Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley, principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, is the chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. J. W. Gordon, 113 Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., is honorary secretary.

ON Thursday last, March 7, *The Times* recorded the discovery of an oak-tree trunk during the excavations for the extension of the Hampstead and Highgate Railway at the shaft near the Charing Cross District Railway Station. The tree was found at a depth of 40 ft. beneath the present surface in a bed of sand forming part of the younger gravels of the Thames. It was quite black, but perfectly sound. The roots and a portion of the trunk some 2 ft. in diameter were exposed in a prone position, as if the tree had been transported during flood time and then stranded. A stag's horn has been found in the same formation. No special importance attaches to these particular finds; the really significant circumstance is that their existence does not appear to have been made known to interested parties until a paragraph was written for the daily papers by a passing observer. The tree had been found long before, and lay in the wooden enclosure which surrounds the shaft, and it was not until it was turned out to be carted away that attention was directed to it. The geology of the shallow deposits underlying London is full of interest to all and is of considerable importance, and it can only be elucidated, now that so large an area is completely built over, by careful observation and correlation of the numerous deep foundation excavations and tunnels that are constantly being made and rapidly obscured. It is much to be regretted that no official exists to attend to the scientific aspects of these excavations in a systematic manner.

THE September (1911) number of *The Museum Journal*, issued by the University of Pennsylvania, is largely devoted to a description of the Polynesian department of the splendid collection made by Mr. E. W. Clark. This includes remarkable exhibits of finely carved ceremonial axes from Mangaia, clubs from Marquesas and Samoa, paddles from the Austral Islands, and a magnificent series of state clubs from Tonga, which exhibit in the most perfect way the artistic capacity of the Polynesian races.

IN a paper entitled "The Distribution of Early Bronze Settlements in Britain," read by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford before the Royal Geographical Society on February 14, an attempt is made to determine the geographical and racial elements in the type of culture represented by the class of pottery designated "beakers" by Mr. Abercromby, and one of the earliest forms of metal implements known, the flat celts or axes of copper or bronze. The British areas in which these articles are found together fall into several groups:—first, the east coast of North Britain extending from Cromarty Firth to the River Tees; second, the Yorkshire Wolds south of the Vale of Pickering and east of the Vale of York; third, the Peak District of Derbyshire; fourth, the Fen country between Stoke Ferry and Newmarket; fifth, between the Thames at Oxford and the chalk hills of South Dorset. It is pointed out that the incidence of the discoveries of these articles in juxtaposition is connected with the movement of the short-headed groups of peoples from various parts of Europe and the northern Mediterranean areas.

THE March issue of *Pearson's Magazine* contains an article by Mr. C. G. Crosley on the problem of the feeble-minded. More than 150,000 feeble-minded persons form part of the present population of this country. The majority of them, says Mr. Crosley, drift continually in and out of our workhouses and prisons, unable to support themselves or to lead a decent life; worst of all, they are free, by marrying and having children, to pass on the taint of degeneracy to the next generation. Of the 150,000 feeble-minded, nearly 70,000 are urgently in need at the moment of special provision for their care and control. Feeble-minded people are wonderfully prolific. The average birth-rate per marriage among the feeble-minded is seven, as against the four of normal persons. It is urged by Mr. Crosley that an essential preliminary to reform is that we should realise that feeble-mindedness is incurable. The State, he says, must have powers to care for and control, for so long a time as is thought expedient, all feeble-minded persons not properly provided for who are a danger to themselves or to society. Accommodation must be provided, in the shape of colonies, which could be cheaply built and would be practically self-supporting, where the inmates could be happily and usefully employed in agricultural or industrial work.

DR. CRESSWELL SHEARER contributes a remarkable memoir to *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* (February) on the problem of sex determination in *Dinophilus gyrociliatus*. This minute annelid worm lays its eggs in capsules, several together. Some of the eggs in each capsule develop into males and others into females, and the young females are actually fertilised by the males before they leave the egg-capsule, and while they are still in the larval condition. Their ova are, however, not yet formed, and the spermatozoa actually conjugate with the so-called oogonia. Henceforth the oogonium has a double nucleus, half derived from the male and half from the female parent. During subsequent divisions of the oogonium each half of the nucleus divides independently. Dr. Shearer calls the two halves "male and female pronuclei," but they are clearly not male and female pronuclei in the ordinary sense. The greater part of the process of oogenesis, then, appears to take place after the nucleus of the spermatozoon has entered the oogonium and the sperm nucleus continues dividing with the nucleus of the oogonium. Towards the close of oogenesis the final products of the division of the so-called pronuclei appear to conjugate. In some cases, however, division takes place in such a way that one of the daughter cells contains no representative of the male "pronucleus," and thus two kinds of mature eggs arise, those which contain chromatin substance derived from both male and female parents, and those which contain chromatin substance from the female parent only. The former are believed to give rise to female and the latter to male individuals.

THE recently published report of the advisory committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for 1911 (Cd. 6024) testifies by its bulk to the numerous investigations on tropical sanitation and the etiology of disease that are being carried on throughout the Empire, since it is nearly double the size of the report for the previous year. The actual report of the committee occupies three pages; against an income of 3345*l.*, the committee has incurred an expenditure of 3795*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and attention is directed to the urgent need of further sums being placed at its disposal. The remainder of the volume consists of appendices containing reports on anti-malarial measures in the colonies and protectorates, and on the work done in the laboratories or schools of tropical medicine in this country and in the colonies. Many of these reports contain detailed accounts of researches as yet unpublished; for example, the account given on pp. 71–76 of the investigations of Prof. Minchin and Dr. J. D. Thomson on the transmission of the rat-trypanosome by the rat-flea and the development of the parasite in the insect host. Many interesting and novel observations are contained also in the reports of Dr. Castellani for Ceylon, of the bacteriologist for British East Africa, and especially in the three reports of Dr. L. Nicholls for St. Lucia, which are very full and are accompanied by numerous illustrations. It is to be hoped that these investigations are not destined to remain buried in a Blue-book.

THE biology of the delta and the inundation-area of the Danube, with a short notice of the fisheries, formed the subject of an address by Dr. G. Antipa, director of the Bucharest Museum, delivered at the eighth International Congress held at Gratz in August, 1910. The paper has lately been published at Jena in pamphlet form by Mr. Gustav Fischer. The subject is divided into two sections, one dealing with the physical conditions of the inundation-area and its relations to the periodical oscillations in the water-level of the Danube generally, and the other with the life of different portions of this area and its variation according to the different water-levels of the river. Of particular interest is the author's description of the various means by which the fauna and flora accommodate themselves to the varying levels of the water, but, for reasons of space, these cannot receive detailed notice. A high water-level in the inundation-area is the delight of the fishermen, as will be evident from the statement that whereas in 1904, when the water-level only reached the 3·50 m. mark, and there was no overflowing of the banks, the catch of fish was 920,000 kg., in 1907, when the water rose to 5·40 m., and the banks were overflowed for 128 days, the product was no less than 6,447,000 kg. This abundance of fish during big inundations is, however, only a part of a general phenomenon, the water-organisms at such seasons attaining a preponderating development at the expense of the land fauna and flora.

PART IV. of the "Selected Reports from the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute" (Cd. 6022, 1912) is devoted to rubber and gutta-percha. It relates chiefly to the composition and quality of rubbers prepared in different ways, and obtained from trees and plants grown under various climatic conditions in a number of British colonies. The trees and plants in question include not only well-known kinds such as Hevea, Funtumia, and Castilloa, but others less well known which may prove to be of value where the cultivation of the more important rubber-producers is not possible. The reports show the chemical composition of the samples submitted, and in many cases indicate the technical valuation also. In several instances the differences produced in the quality of the rubber by different methods of coagulating the latex are pointed out. Much work has been done by the department in studying the problems of coagulation, "curing," and "tackiness" in rubber, but the conclusions are withheld for the present, pending confirmation by further experiments now in progress. A few specimens of gutta-percha from the Straits Settlements and other districts, and of balata from British Guiana and Venezuela, are described. Attention is directed to the question of utilising Para rubber seed, enormous quantities of which are now becoming available through the maturing of large plantations. The seed yields about 20 per cent. of oil, which is of commercial value as a substitute for linseed oil, and the residual cake may be of use for feeding cattle; some preliminary trials of it have given promising results, but require to be supplemented by experiments on a larger scale.

AT the meeting of the Mathematical Section of the Vienna Academy on February 8, Prof. J. Hann submitted an important work entitled "The Diurnal Variations of Wind-force on the Summit of Ben Nevis." The wind-force observations had not been discussed before; to a great extent only estimates of the hourly values could be given in the valuable published tables, as rime and snow-drift frequently interrupted the record of the anemometer. Dr. Hann carefully investigated the relations between the estimated and registered values during fifteen summer months, and found corrections applicable to the values at different parts of the day; afterwards he subjected the estimated monthly means to harmonic analysis. The maximum wind-force at Ben Nevis occurs with extraordinary regularity between 1h. and 2h. a.m. in all months. The minimum occurs at 4h. p.m. from November to March; at 5h. p.m. from April to June; at 3h. p.m. from July to October. The diurnal variation, even in winter, is well marked, with a large amplitude; at this season the difference of the daily extremes amounts to 1·05 m.p.s., and in summer to 1·55. The smallest values occur in spring and autumn. Storm frequency shows a regular daily variation in both half-years, with two maxima and two minima; in winter the maxima occur at 2h. and 9h. a.m., and the minima at 6h. a.m. and 3h. p.m. In summer the daily period agrees completely with that of air-pressure: maxima, 9h. a.m. and 10h. p.m.; minima, 4h. a.m. and 3h. p.m. In the yearly mean this agreement still holds, with the trifling exception that the second maximum occurs at midnight. This double daily period of storm frequency is a very singular phenomenon; it is also shown at Vienna and other places.

THE photometric equipment of the laboratory of the Holophane Company of Newark, Ohio, is described and illustrated in the February number of *The Illuminating Engineer* of New York. The photometer is of the Dibdin radial type, the standard lamp moving on horizontal rails, while the lamp to be tested moves up and down a vertical shaft extending through three stories of the building. The photometer screen is maintained by two rods at a fixed distance from the lamp under test, and bisects the angle between the rays coming from the two sources. Arrangements are provided which allow the lamp under test and its reflector to be rotated either together or independently of each other. The Lummer-Brodhun contrast photometer screen is used, and in addition rotating sectors are provided which cut down the light on either side to a known fraction of its original amount. For direct-current tests the current is supplied by storage cells, and for alternating currents a small motor generator is run from the cells.

COMMUNICATION No. 124 from the Physical Laboratory of the University of Leyden contains a short paper on the magnetic properties of solid oxygen, glass, and anhydrous ferrous sulphate at low temperatures down to 14° on the absolute scale, by Prof. Onnes and Dr. Perrier. In each case the susceptibility increases rapidly as the temperature falls, but appears in the case of oxygen and ferrous sulphate to reach a maximum at about 20° absolute. In the case of oxygen, the susceptibility increases fourfold on liquefaction. The deviations from Curie's law are considerable throughout. A second paper in the same communication is by Prof. Onnes, and deals with the electrical resistance of mercury at these low temperatures. The resistivity of mercury in the solid state at the melting point is about 50 ohms per centimetre cube. As the temperature decreases it falls regularly to 0·12 ohm at 4·3° absolute. In the interval between 4·23° and 4·18° absolute it falls to a value of the order 10^{-5} ohms per centimetre cube, that is, it practically disappears.

Two of the late Prof. Van't Hoff's former students, Dr. W. P. Jorissen, of Leyden, and Dr. L. Th. Reicher, of Amsterdam, have recently published a very interesting volume entitled "J. H. Van't Hoff's Amsterdamer Periode, 1877–1895" (Helder: C. de Boer, jun., 1912, pp. 106). Dealing principally with Van't Hoff's work as a university professor in Amsterdam, the book contains also an account of the teaching of chemistry in Amsterdam before Van't Hoff's arrival, a short account of his life, and a detailed bibliography of his published books and papers, and of the biographical and other notices which have been written concerning the great Dutch chemist. The illustrations form a very interesting feature of the volume, consisting of portraits of Van't Hoff at different periods of his life, portraits of his predecessors at Amsterdam, and pictures of the Amsterdam Chemical Laboratory in the various stages of its history. The book forms an important contribution to the history of Van't Hoff's life and work, and the authors are to be warmly congratulated, not only on the affectionate piety which has inspired their work, but also on the care and labour that they have bestowed upon it.

Engineering for March 8 gives some additional particulars of the oil-engined ship *Selandia*, the first passenger sea-going vessel fitted with Diesel engines. There are two main engines, driving twin screws, each engine consisting of a set of eight single-acting cylinders 20⅞ in. in diameter by 28·75 in. stroke, working on the four-stroke cycle. It is evident from the successful running that no pains and no expense have been spared in rendering the auxiliary machinery as immune from breakdown as is possible. During the voyage from London to Antwerp, the indicated-horse-power developed in eight cylinders was 1190, or 1000 brake-horse-power, assuming 84 per cent. efficiency as obtained on the test bed at the maker's works. The fuel-oil consumption is about 0·45 lb. per brake-horse-power hour. The indicator diagram shows a mean pressure of about 91 lb. per square inch at 129 revolutions per minute. It is claimed that this type of engine has increased the cargo-carrying capacity by 1000 tons.

In the article upon "Soot" which appeared in Nature of February 29, reference was made to an article upon "The Sootfall of London" which appeared in *The Lancet* of January 6. Mr. S. Archibald Vasey writes to point out that the experimental portion of the inquiry was done entirely in *The Lancet* laboratory under his personal supervision. Messrs. des Vœux and Owens took no part in the laboratory work, which included some 400 analyses, though their names were associated with it in our article.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

Discovery of a Nova.—A telegram received from Kiel yesterday states that a new star, of the fourth magnitude, has been discovered in the neighbourhood of η Geminorum by Herr Enebo, of Domaas, Norway. η Geminorum transits about 6.30 p.m., and sets near the north-west at about 2 a.m.

Ephemerides of Comets.—A continuation of the ephemeris of Brooks's comet (1911*c*) is published by Prof. Millosevich in No. 4558 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and shows that the comet is in the southern extremity of Circinus, and is very faint.

Schaumasse's comet (1911*h*), according to the ephemeris published by the discoverer in the same journal, is almost stationary about half-way between β and ζ Ophiuchi, and is about eight times less bright than when discovered. An observation on February 16 showed the comet to be excessively feeble.

In No. 4559 of the journal Dr. Ebell publishes new elements for Quénisset's comet (1911*f*), and gives an ephemeris covering the period April 5 to May 15. The comet is now in Carina, and is of about the tenth magnitude.

Observations of Bielids in November, 1911.—Assisted by four students, Prof. Pokrowski kept watch for the Bielid shower of meteors on November 17 and the succeeding nights. On the first night twenty-six meteors were seen between 8h. and 12h. (Dorpat M.T.), and of twelve seen between 8h. and 10h. nine appeared to come from a radiant at 24°, +42°. Four meteors from 25°, +42° were seen on November 24, and on several nights other radiants given in Denning's catalogue were seen to be active.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.—Mr. Abbot's report for the year ended June 30, 1911, contains some most interesting results, chiefly concerning the sun's radiation.

He emphasises the fact that simultaneous observations have now been made at Washington (sea-level), Mount Wilson (altitude, more than a mile), and Mount Whitney (altitude, nearly three miles), and that the close agreement of the results indicates that the effects of the earth's atmospheric absorption are practically eliminated. From the observations made during 1902–10, the general mean for the solar constant is found to be 1·922 calories (15° C.) per sq. cm. per minute. The solar radiation appears relatively greater in the infra-red than in the ultra-violet, possibly because the shorter radiation from the deeper layers of the solar atmosphere are selectively absorbed during their passage through the upper layers; but, taking all things into consideration, it is probable that we receive solar radiations from sources having temperatures between 5000° and 7000° abs. C., and mostly between 6000° and 7000°. The observations tend to confirm the existence of an irregular variation in the solar radiation from day to day; its amplitude is from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent., and its period ranges between five and ten days.

Observations from the summit of Mount Whitney show that one square degree of polar sky, at night, gives 0·0746 the light given by a first-magnitude star, and that the observed increased brightness of the night sky near the horizon must be ascribed to some terrestrial agent, such as a continuous faint aurora.

Observations of Sun-spots and Faculæ in 1911.—Prof. Ricco's annual summary of the solar observations made at Catania during 1911 appears in No. 1, vol. i. (second series), of the *Memorie della Società*